The Press and Tribune.

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VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1859. NUMBER 311.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1857, executed by Reuben Tay'or and Miss Taylor, of the city of Chicago, and State of Illinois, mortgagors, to James W. Cochran and Samuel L. Baker, of the same place, mortgagees, the said mortgagors to secure the payment to said mortgagees of the sum of Nineteen Hundred and Five Hundred Dollars, according to three certain Notes of even date with said mortgage for the sum of Seven Hundred Dollars each, one payable in one, two and three years from date, with interest annexed, which said notes and said mortgage, duly executed and conveyed unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns forever, all those lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, described as follows, to wit:—Lot number eight (8), in Block number three (3), in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, in Cook County, in the fifth day of August, A. D. 1856, in Book (135) of Maps, Page 14 ; the said mortgage giving a power of sale of the said mortgaged premises if default be made in the payments of either of the said promissory notes therein mentioned and was duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the Recorder of the said County of Cook in Book 79 of Mortgages, Page 305, and whereas for such record on the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1857, which said mortgage was afterwards, for a valuable consideration duly assigned by the said James W. Cochran and Samuel L. Baker to Edmond Ahern, of the said city of Chicago, together with all their title and interest in the premises therein conveyed, and the last note secured thereby, which said assignment bears date the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1858, was duly acknowledged and duly for record in the office of the Recorder of said County of Cook on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1859. Default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money and interest therein secured to be paid in and by said mortgage in the sum of six thousand and five hundred dollars (6 500.00), with the interest thereon from the 21st day of May, A. D. 1859, being now due and unpaid upon the said Note and Mortgage, I hereby give notice that I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the said premises described in said mortgage, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at which time and place I will sell all the right and equity of redemption of the said mortgagors therein.

Dated June 27th, 1859. ALBERT R. FAY and SAMUEL D. FAY.

Co-partners under the name, style and firm of Fay & Company. jy7-d&w3t

WHEREAS, EDGERLY MARTIN, and Mary A. Martin, his wife, of the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, did make and deliver unto the undersigned, Grant Goodrich, a certain Deed of Trust, of the premises hereinafter described, bearing date the twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of sixteen certain Promissory Notes bearing even date with said Deed of Trust, and payable to the said Edward Martin and payable to the order of the said Edward Martin, and negotiable and payable at several times and for the several sums next hereinafter mentioned, to wit: one on the 16th day of November, 1857, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of December, 1857, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of January, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of February, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of March, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of April, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of May, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of June, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of July, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of August, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of September, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of October, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of November, 1858, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of December, 1858, for $150 ; and one on the 16th day of June, 1859, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of July, 1859, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of August, 1859, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of September, 1859, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of October, 1859, for $150 ; one on the 16th day of November, 1859, for $150 ; and one on the 16th day of December, 1859, for Seventeen Hundred Dollars, which said deed of trust was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1857, and in Book 77 of Deeds, Page 256 ; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said sum of money and interest mentioned, and John Noble, the legal owner of said note, has requested me to sell the premises hereby given that in pursuance of the power vested in me by said deed of trust, I shall, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the said city of Chicago, public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit:—Lot number one (1) and the south half of the south quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), in Township Number forty-three (43) north of Range Thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian. Which said mortgage containing a power of sale in said mortgage for the sale of said premises in case of default in the payment of said notes therein mentioned ; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said notes, and the whole sum of money and interest secured by said mortgage is now due and unpaid, and the undersigned, the legal owner of said notes, has requested me to sell the premises hereby given that in pursuance of the power vested in me by said deed of trust, I shall, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the said city of Chicago, public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit:—Lot number one (1) and the south half of the south quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), in Township Number forty-three (43) north of Range Thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian. Which said mortgage containing a power of sale in said mortgage for the sale of said premises in case of default in the payment of the said notes therein mentioned ; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said notes, and the whole sum of money and interest secured by said mortgage is now due and unpaid, and the undersigned, the legal owner of said notes, has requested me to sell the premises hereby given that in pursuance of the power vested in me by said deed of trust, I shall, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the said city of Chicago, public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit:—Lot number one (1) and the south half of the south quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), in Township Number forty-three (43) north of Range Thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said mortgagors therein.

Dated June 23d, 1859. SAMUEL D. FAY, Mortgagee.

FULLER & WOOD, Att'ys. jy7-d&w3t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, William Wheeler, Trustee in a certain Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee on the third day of March A. D. 1857, by Edgerly Martin and Charles H. Whittlesey, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book of Deeds number one hundred and six, page five hundred and fifty-five, will by reason of default in the payment of the promissory notes mentioned in said secured by said deed of Trust, according to the tenor and effect thereof, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the power in said trust deed contained, and for the purpose of raising the moneys specified in said deed of trust, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 24th day of July, A. D. 1859, between the hours of ten o'clock, in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook and State of Illinois, the real estate conveyed by said deed of trust, described as follows, to wit: Sub lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in the Subdivision of lots one (1) and two (2), in Block one (1), in Walker's Second Addition to the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois.

WM. WHEELER, Trustee.

Chicago, May 24th, 1859. my27-d&w6t

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 9th day of July, A. D. 1859, at the place aforesaid and between the hours aforesaid. WM. WHEELER, Trustee.

June 11th, 1859. jn7-td-d&t

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1859, at the place aforesaid and between the hours aforesaid. WM. WHEELER, Trustee.

June 25th, 1859. jn25-td-d&t

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fourth day of December, A. D. 1857, executed by Asa F. Wentworth and Rebecca, his wife, of Rensselaer, Illinois, mortgagors to Albert R. Fay and Samuel D. Fay, of Chicago, Illinois, mortgagees, and the said firm of Fay and Company of Chicago, Illinois, mortgagees,—to secure the payment to said mortgagees of the sum of $863.01, according to certain promissory notes of even date with said mortgage, and payable three months after date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and conveyed unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns forever, all those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of Boone and State of Illinois, described as follows, to wit:—The north-east quarter (n. e. ¼) of the south-east quarter (s. e. ¼), and the south-east quarter (s. e. ¼) of the south-west quarter (s. w. ¼) of Section No. thirty-nine (39), in Township Number forty-three (43) north of Range Three (3) east of the third principal meridian. Which said mortgage containing a power of sale in said mortgage for the sale of said premises in case of default in the payment of said notes therein mentioned ; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said sum of money and interest secured by said mortgage, and the undersigned, the legal owner of said notes, has requested me to sell the premises hereby given that in pursuance of the power vested in me by said deed of trust, I shall, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the said city of Chicago, public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described in said mortgage, and thereby conveyed, with power and authority to me to execute and make all such conveyances incident thereto, viz : Lot number one (1) and lots (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) in Capen's addition to the original town (now city) of Chicago, and also lot number thirteen (13), in Block number one (1) in Subdivision of the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township forty (40) north of range fourteen, (14) east of the third principal meridian, and all the right and equity of redemption of said Wentworth and wife therein. A deed or deeds will be made to the purchaser or said sale. Said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in book No. 76 of mortgages, at page 198, and the assignment thereof in book 121 of Records, page 261.

ELIZABETH F. WILSON, SIDNEY PAUL, Assignees.

MASTIN, TAFT & KIRK, Attorneys.

Dated June 28, 1859. jn30-td-d&t

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1858, executed by Asa F. Wentworth and Rebecca, his wife, of Rensselaer, Illinois, mortgagors, to Albert R. Fay and Samuel D. Fay, of Chicago, Illinois, mortgagees, and the said firm of Fay and Company of Chicago, Illinois, mortgagees,—to secure the payment to said mortgagees of the sum of $863.01, according to certain promissory notes of even date with said mortgage, and payable three months after date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and conveyed unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns forever, all those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of Boone and State of Illinois, described as follows, to wit:—The north-east quarter (n. e. ¼) of the south-east quarter (s. e. ¼), and the south-east quarter (s. e. ¼) of the south-west quarter (s. w. ¼) of Section No. thirty-nine (39), in Township Number forty-three (43) north of Range Three (3) east of the third principal meridian. Which said mortgage containing a power of sale in said mortgage for the sale of said premises in case of default in the payment of said notes therein mentioned ; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said sum of money and interest secured by said mortgage, and the undersigned, the legal owner of said notes, has requested me to sell the premises hereby given that in pursuance of the power vested in me by said deed of trust, I shall, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the said city of Chicago, public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described in said mortgage, and thereby conveyed, with power and authority to me to execute and make all such conveyances incident thereto, viz : Lot number one (1) and lots (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) in Capen's addition to the original town (now city) of Chicago, and also lot number thirteen (13), in Block number one (1) in Subdivision of the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township forty (40) north of range fourteen, (14) east of the third principal meridian, and all the right and equity of redemption of said Wentworth and wife therein. A deed or deeds will be made to the purchaser or said sale. Said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in book No. 76 of mortgages, at page 198, and the assignment thereof in book 121 of Records, page 261.

ELIZABETH F. WILSON, SIDNEY PAUL, Assignees.

MASTIN, TAFT & KIRK, Attorneys.

Dated June 28, 1859. jn30-td-d&t

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.—There will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow.

A REMARKABLE VOYAGE.

The balloonists who left St. Louis on Friday evening for a trip to the Atlantic, have safely landed in Jefferson County, N. Y.—a distance of about 800 miles, as the crow flies, from the place of departure. This is probably the longest voyage ever made in a conveyance of that kind; and no party of gentlemen of whom history has taken any notice, ever made so quick a trip. What practical benefit will grow out of the experiment, time will determine.

AN IMPORTANT PAPER.

We publish in another column a card signed by the MAYOR, COMPTROLLER and Alderman LONG, which will excite general attention among the tax-payers of this city. We have no doubt that these gentlemen honestly think that in their attempt to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000, for carrying on the city government until the taxes came in, they were following to the letter the advice of two Judges of the Superior Court, by one of whom they have since been forbidden to do what they say both recommended. But as the gentlemen named speak explicity for themselves, we will do no more than invite attention to what they say.

THE NEW WHEAT CROP.

The new crop of Winter Wheat is now being harvested. In a week or two more it will be threshed and ready for market; and we would again remind farmers of the necessity of keeping their grain clean and free from all extraneous substances. A large proportion of the Wheat which grades No 2 in this market is good grain, only it is mixed with dirt or other material which not only decreases its weight per measured bushel, but also deteriorates the wheat itself after it is stored. Our system of inspection is very rigid in this particular; and a little care while threshing and bagging will save ton to fifteen cents per bushel.

CORRECTING A POPULAR ERROR.

The impression seems to prevail quite generally, that the city administration had already borrowed all the money which the charter allows to be borrowed, prior to the issuing of the late injunction, and therefore they were enjoined to restrain them from *adding* any farther to the public debt, during the year 1859. And that, although the loans were only temporary, and were to be liquidated out of next winter's taxes, still they were an addition of debt, in the eye of the law. The charter says that the city government "may borrow money, not exceeding $100,000 in any one year, and pledge the revenues of the city for the payment of said loans and the interest thereon."

The universal understanding of this grant of fiscal power has been, that a debt of $100,000, whether on long or short bonds, might be incurred in any one year.

Now what is the fact in regard to this year? Have the authorities *added* $100,000 to the debt existing last year? Most people suppose they have: that they have borrowed that sum for a short time, or on what is called "short bonds," intending to repay it out of next winter's taxes, and that, having thus incurred a (temporary) debt of $100,000, the court stepped in and enjoined them from borrowing any more money to be added to the city debt during this year.

Now the truth is, the administration has only *renewed* the floating debt of last and former years, and *has not added to the debt of the city.* It is true, that "A" has lent money to the city to pay what it owed "B," and "C" has done the same to take up the bond of "E." But this has simply been an exchange in the way of a renewal. The city owes a sum of money. Last year B and E held them, but it is *the same debt.*

If the charter *means* that an administration may *add* $100,000 to the debt of the city, in any one year, and this is certainly its meaning, then the Council have not exhausted their power, because they have borrowed no money to be added to the public debt. The Government has been enjoined on a technical construction of the charter from doing what the charter clearly intended they might do. However much legal fog may be thrown about this matter, the *fact remains*, that the charter plainly authorizes an administration to add $100,000 to the debt of the city, in any one year, and the court has stepped forward, and enjoined it from so doing.

Effect of Hard Times on Offenders.

Wentworth is constantly blowing and chattering about the amount of money that might be squeezed out of gamblers and others "if the laws were enforced." As a matter of fact, the laws are not only better enforced, but are better observed than when he was Mayor; as the general quiet it the city clearly proves. When he was Mayor, money was plenty all over the United States. Everybody had full pockets, and when fines were imposed in the police courts, the offenders promptly paid them. Few, who could get off with a fine ever went to the Bridewell, as they or their friends raised the money on the spot. But for the past year, times have been hard and money extremely scarce—particularly among the laboring classes. Now persons are now fined in the police court, they are rarely able to pay, and are obliged to go to the Bridewell, where they become an expense upon the city, instead of producing a revenue. The bridewell has kept crammed full, from this cause. How then can the city derive a revenue from this source? Wentworth understands it very well, but he wants something to "blow" about. Under his administration the city was full of gamblers who drove a flourishing business. Young men were then "flush"—fat pigeons to be plucked; but they are now "short" and lean, and the blacking trade has become rather a poor business. Even horse coal, support one-quarter as many of the "profession" as when Long John was Mayor; and this is the sole reason that there are fewer arrests of gamblers, and less money got of them in fines. When times grow better the police court will yield more revenue.

The Clerk of the Weather.

We publish this morning Mr. Capen's vaticinations, written and placed in type on Saturday, of the Weather for Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the 3d, 4th and 5th days of July. This is the fifth of Mr. Capen's communications, covering the weather for seven successive days. While we pretend to no understanding whatever of his technical terms and cabalistic figures, we are bound to say that his predictions have been remarkably verified by the state of the weather on six of the seven days. The single exception, (Thursday, June 30th,) was marked by a cool and rather chilly atmosphere, occasioned by a north wind. This need not surprise any one. The wonder is that he should have foretold the min of Friday morning and the other atmospheric phenomena of the week so accurately.

We call attention to Mr. Capen's calculations for to-day and to-morrow, trusting that we shall get through the "Fourth" with all the fair weather vouchsafed to us in his communication.

The Haines Libel Suit.

The following are the names of the gentlemen sued by the Mayor, John C. Haines, for libel: Robert H. Foss, Amos G. Throop, Artemas Carter, Hugh Maher, Joshua L. Marsh, S. N. Wilson, Henry W. Zimmerman and P. D. Nickles. The "People's Gas Light and Coke Company" is also included in the defence. The Mayor's attornies, Messrs. W. K. McAlister and James T. Hoyt, claim damages to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

A Statement to the Public.

Before the ordinance was passed by the Common Council authorizing the issue of $100,000 of bonds, May 19, 1859, the undersigned called by appointment, upon the Judges of the Superior Court, to get their opinion of the legality of such bonds, if issued. Judges Wilson and Goodrich were present, and a full statement of our indebtedness was made to them. They gave as their opinion, that there was nothing to prevent the renewal of old Bonds by new ones. We then stated that it was impossible to give Bonds to the *same person* in renewal of old ones, as they were, or might be, transferred to third parties. *They then said, if money was borrowed for the purpose of renewing the same bonds, it was in fact a renewal,* and in that case the new issue of $100,000 would be *loyal.* Here we left the matter with them for consideration. Our recollection of this statement on their part is clear and distinct. One week thereafter, the Comptroller informed the Finance Committee that Judge Wilson told him that on examination, they held the *same opinion* that they did when the subject was first presented to them. In pursuance of this advice, the Common Council proceeded in good faith to order the issue of Bonds, and the Mayor and Comptroller signed them, and were offering them for sale for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the expenses of government, until enjoined from so doing by the same Court which gave them the advice. We would further state that all the indebtedness now outstanding against the city, as in the following schedule, is entirely for the renewal of indebtedness of former years.

JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Comptroller.
JAMES LONG, Alderman.

Chicago, July 2, 1859.

SCHEDULE.

Whole amount of floating debt recommended $222,818.32

Classified as follows:

Renewal of ten per cent bonds of 1851,	$21,132.09
Money of Sewerage Commissioners collected for them in 1858, but which was agreed to be paid them in 10.7 with 10 per cent. Gold Money,	23,194.77
Renewal of D. N. Chapin bond of 1856,	4,200.00
Balance of an agreement with Wing & Co. in 1856 to be paid in 1857 for Rock Island Railroad,	8,102.56
Renewal of bond given W. H. Woodbury, July 28, '58, and interest,	6,000.00
Renewal of bond to Wm. Smith & Co., 1857, and interest,	1,436.56
Renewal of bond to Smith, Mynderse & Co., 1857, and interest,	62,534.84
Renewal of bond of Mat for money to pay contract for Court House and other building, Sheriff's fees, and school houses, &c	4,919.00
Renewal in anticipation of tax revenue,	100,787.50
	1,000.00
	$233,818.32

Simplified as follows:

Renewal of bond, 1851	$21,132.09
Renewal of bond, 1856	4,200.00
Renewal of bond, 1858 '9	106,987.50
Renewal of bond, 1857	101,487.23
Renewal of loan, 1859	1,000.00
	$233,818.32

The Liquor Licenses.

Wentworth says there were 1200 liquor sellers in Chicago during his administration, and that there are 1500 now in the city, and that if all were compelled to pay license, the treasury would receive $75,000. We hope that every liquor seller will be promptly compelled to pay his license or shut up shop. But the number of liquor sellers now in the city, instead of being 300 more than when Long John was Mayor, is at least 200 less. It does not exceed a 1,000 at the outside, and the amount of revenue that can be derived therefrom is one-third less than John states it; but this is much nearer the truth than he ordinarily gets. There was more whisky drank the year Wentworth was Mayor, and more drunkenness and disturbances therefrom, than during two such years as the present.

Astronomical Meteorology.

EDITORS PRESS and TRIBUNE:

It has seemed to me that due justice to this science requires that we should go a little more minutely into the details of the weather of the 2d and 4th of July, of which I gave but a very brief outline in your Friday's paper. Thus far the weather for to-day, like its predecessors, and even more fully than my most sanguine anticipations could lead to hope, has verified the principles on which the science is based. Although my figure for the latter part of this P. M. and early evening is so slightly below par that I thought it not worth while to notice it, still, I doubt not that it will manifest itself clearly in the passing phenomena of the flour. Should clouds appear at sunset, they will burn off in the evening, and the western sky, to a late hour in the evening, will be illuminated with a glowing and brilliant, yet soft, *rich and mellow* twilight. This beautiful display will be followed by foul figures through the night, running 181 near ten Sunday A. M. Their character is warm; but on Sunday morning, owing to the *absence* of intense solar action, showers are *possible, though, I think,* somewhat doubtful. The interval from seven to ten, Sunday A. M., is affected with elements which invariably tend, whenever and wherever they occur, to produce wind and cloud, and sometimes rain. From mid A. M., Sunday, to evening, the problem is encumbered with opposite and conflicting elements, there are heat and cold, cloud and sunshine. A cloudy or vapory air, acted upon by a constant solar heat, is likely to result in a sultry atmosphere, and yet great heat and bright sunshine seem inevitable during a portion of the afternoon. Sunday P. M. hotter that the A. M. Sunday, then, is conflicting and doubtful. Sunday night is fair; and Monday morning opens encumbered with slightly foul elements. These are a cool and cloudy, or penumbral influence, aggravated by a figure somewhat foul, with the absence of intense solar action, and the presence of a cool, cloudy and windy or breezy condition of air, both in latitude and longitude. I should look out for a shower or two in the forenoon of Monday, with a clear, fair and hot afternoon, and a very fine evening. Tuesday is cool, foul, cloudy, changeable, and somewhat doubtful from being unusual and requiring further observation and comparison. It may be marked with abundant clouds, rain and sunshine, or clouds piled in massive walls, enclosing a narrow ravine of clear sky and bright sunshine. Its problem is unusual and not familiar. It combines several elements which in winter give intense cold, especially in the night. If the sky be clear on Monday, it will be remarkable for its cold, deep, very dark blue, especially at midday and midnight. Winds perhaps northerly and westerly on Sunday and Monday, getting easterly Monday afternoon.

P. L. CAREY.

P. S.—In the above is much that will seem doubtful and contradictory, partly from want of further observation, and partly because the elements of the problems themselves are somewhat opposite and counteracting. Enough, however, will prove correct to verify the theory.

N. B.—On Monday, the 4th, the solar action will be intensely felt on the even hours.

Chicago, Saturday, July 2d, 1859. P. L. C.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Company.

The N. Y. *Times* of Friday contains the following:

The consolidated Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Company *will default to-morrow,* (most unexpectedly to the creditors of the original links in the line, who were last year forced to fund three half-yearly coupons on the interest due on the Ohio & Pennsylvania First Mortgage, and on the first mortgage of the Fort Wayne & Chicago. A like default, it is intimated, will occur on the 1st August on the first mortgage of the Ohio & Indiana road ; on the 1st September on the third mortgage of the Ohio and Indiana, and on the 1st October on the Income and Second Mortgages of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Ideal Extra Mortgage of the Fort Wayne section. In a circular just issued by Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, the President of the Company, (and also President of the Pennsylvania Central Company, the other lines of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago,) the proposition is made to the foregoing Bondholders to fund (or defer) their Coupons, as they were virtually compelled to do before, for eighteen months in the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Consolidated Company. For "purposes remedial" the Company will pay the interest upon the General Construction Mortgage, dated 1st January, 1857, those being bonds under hypothecation with the Pennsylvania Central and other parties. The present scheme is to a forcing one three-quarters of the line is now under the control of the Pennsylvania Central, the amount and class of interest to be provided for in cash, or funded (i. e. deferred upon), will probably be under the arbitrary requirements of the lessees until a firm stand be taken by some of the bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania section, especially and at present, it is understood, a sparing enterprise—either to exact prompt payment, *or to foreclose upon their mortgage.*

THE CITY.

☞ Some seven or eight drunken and disorderly cases comprised the bill of fare at the Armory Police Court Saturday morning.

LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.—English papers of June 18, including Illustrated News, Times, Punch, Bell's Life, &c., have been received by McNally & Co, 81 Dearborn street.

☞ The Musical Union have leased a large and splendid room in Methodist Church block, and they will meet for the first time in their new and spacious quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

☞ We are pleased to know that the Concert by the High School, to raise funds to buy a piano forte, wrs so profitable that it enabled them to purchase one of Steinway & Sons splendid seven octave instruments, from Messrs. Root & Cady.

☞ Thomas Clark, whose arrest we noted a few days since, for a larceny of jewelry from Olive S. Reid, was on Saturday brought up for final examination in the Police Court, and was held in $500 bonds to take his trial. He gave bail.

ECONOMICAL RUNNING.—We learn that George Warner, engineer on the Rock Island Railroad, ran the engine No 22, one hundred and eighty miles, burning only three-quarters of a cord of wood; of that distance he ran 154 without taking on a single stick of wood. The engine was fitted with one of Evert's Patent Heaters.

☞ Long John says, that if an election was to come now, that he thinks he has done the Republican party enough harm, and weakened it so much that the Democrats could beat it; and that he is going to keep up the muss until he has made sure thing of it, when he intends to go over openly to the doughface Democracy.

☞ There is to be a great Sunday School celebration and pic-nic at Elgin on the 12th inst. An excursion train will leave Wells street at 8½ o'clock A. M.; tickets 50 cents, to be had of D. L. Jacobus, 182 Lake street. The Elgin Military company "The Continentals," will receive and escort their friends from this city to the Grove.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOUND.—The American Express Company lose none of their specie by the recent railroad disaster. One bag containing $15,000 was missing, but on Thursday evening last it was discovered, buried in three feet of mud, but so soft was the spot where it sunk, that while handling it out it dropped some feet deeper into the mire, but was "cotched" at last. The Company had $50,000 in cash in their box when it went down.

☞ Cooper's English Opera Company are to appear at the Metropolitan Hall for a short engagement, commencing on the 11th inst. During their last visit, they were at North's Amphitheatre, to which place our musical people will not go under any temptation. We are glad that they have mended their mistake this time. Miss Milner (Mrs. C. Cooper) is a vocalist who may be heard with great pleasure, either in opera or concert, and Mr. Cooper is a solo violinist of considerable ability.

RAILROAD THIEVES.—On Thursday night last the employees of the Michigan Southern Railroad at Ainsworth station, observed three men come to the shore in a boat, out of which they got and proceeded to the depot where they commenced loading their skiff with 38 lbs cast iron, 10 lbs wrought, railroad chairs, and 70 lbs of spikes. The employees then attacked the thieves, but two escaped and John Wilson, who is said to be a well known river thief, was the one arrested. He was brought to this city and up before the Police Magistrate who decided to send him for trial. He was locked up in default of $500 bail.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The Sunday Schools of the city of Janesville and county of Rock, will hold a celebration at Shopier and the groves adjacent, on Saturday last. A train consisting of 24 cars left Janesville at 8½ A. M., over the Chicago and North-western Railway, under the superintendence of Mr. Patterson, the ticket agent of the road at Janesville. The party consisted of 2,774 scholars and teachers included. They were accompanied by the Janesville Brass Band ; and there was general enjoyment among all. At Shopier they were joined by a large delegation of the Sunday Schools of that lovely section.

THE CORPSE OF AN INFANT FOUND.—On Saturday morning Mr. Watson, foreman of the track on the Galena R. R., while engaged with his men in repairing the track near the water closets of the Depot, between Kinzie and Water streets, found an obstruction for which they could not account. They tore up the flooring and discovered the body of a newly born, fully developed female child, wrapped up in a rag, but in a state of decomposition. The Coroner summoned a jury and held an inquest, and a verdict of death from causes unknown was returned. The body could, in its advanced decomposed condition, tell whether the infant was born alive or not.

BOAT CAPSIZED.—Saturday evening being warm, was just the time for a little boating on the water, and consequently every skiff was on the strip of water inside the railroad track. At about 9 o'clock, there was a sudden squall and a change of wind, which caught two or three of these boats, and tossed several of their passengers, ladies, gentlemen and children, into the water.

There was terrific screaming which brought out boats to their assistance, and all, we believe were rescued, without any further injury than fright and a cool ducking. The rumor was that several persons had been drowned. Messrs. Farnsworth and Webster of Chicago and Mr. Capen of Boston, manned a boat and rescued two of the ladies.

THE YOUNGSTERS ENJOYING THEMSELVES.—On Saturday morning started from the Rock Island depot four car loads of happy children, being the four schools comprising the Industrial School Association. They went to the Junction, where they spent a delightful day, in the company of their teachers and many others who take an interest in the social and moral elevation of the ragged and forsaken children of this city. The cars were furnished gratuitously by the Directors of the Chicago and R. I. Railroad. By the way, we may as well say that this useful and ably conducted institution is in need of funds to fulfill its mission, and when we add that Mrs. Henry Farnum is the President of the Industrial School Association, the public will feel assured that the funds will be devoted to their proper uses.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.—We understand that the proprietors of the Chicago Daily *Herald* have been notified of the commencement of a suit in the Superior Court for $10,000 damages for an alleged libel on Mr. Joseph Hertford, published in an article in that journal on the 23d ult., entitled: "The Chicago Post Office—Mr. Cook's Defence." Mr. Hertford is an ex-Post Office clerk, and was removed by Mr. Cook; subsequently it is said that he interested himself in efforts for Mr. Cook's removal. The libel, we believe, lies in the charge of the *Herald* that Mr. Hertford "swore to a string of *falsehoods* and proceeded to Washington, and had them put on file against Mr. Postmaster Cook." Mr. H. S. Fitch, U. S. District Attorney has been engaged to defend the *Herald.*

"THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD."—Saturday morning a man named Vrooman Becker was brought up before the Police Magistrates on complaint of Johanna Burns, charging defendant with being the father of the child she bore in her arms, which is about six months old, and asking that he be made to contribute to its support and maintenance. The woman testified to the fact, and further stated in evidence that after her intimacy with Becker she was persuaded by him to marry one George Laws, who immediately upon finding that she was soon to become a mother, deserted her, and she has not heard from him since. She said she had not bread to eat, while defendant is wealthy, but refuses to do anything for her relief. He did not deny his paternal relationship to the babe, but said as she had exposed him in a court she might go to ——. The statute of the State deprives married women of the protection of the Bastardy Act, and consequently the case was dismissed and Becker discharged.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

A good many of our best citizens feel glad that no municipal appropriation has been made or even attempted, this year, for the celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence. We all know how such moneys are expended: not so much in patriotic mementoes and emblems, as in what are called refreshments of the whisky and cigar kind, for the entertainment of a few official heads, and some distinguished individuals from abroad. The result of their civic celebrations is generally bad. It does not encourage Patriotism half as much as it does *Pot-riot-ism;* and instead of remembering, as we should, the noble lessons of our Magna Charta, and emulating he *firmness* of the men we signed that life-and-death paper, there is generally a *shakiness* in the knees of the celebrators, and a weakness manifested by the enthusiasm for hot bar-rooms. The Orator (generally 61 cities) addresses crowd who wish that he would wind up his oclanation by ask them all into drink. Heads of families are unable to allow their children out to hear the Declaration read, and our virtues recalled from the mouths of eloquent men; respectable females are glad if they not escape the insults of rowdies while standing a their own doors; and the men who could celebrate the day as it should be, if they had but the opportunity, are confined to their homes on such "glorious" occasions.

Another reason is that the day should be commemorated by the firing of guns, pistols and pyrotechnic displs has been tried and found a nuisance. Lits boys lose their fingers by fireworks, and bigmen shoot themselves, instead of imaginary Bishers, every returning Independence Day; at people with ordinary skulls are stunned aadave the headache and damp towels on their prehends and wool in their ears, as glorious remembrances of the "Fourth."

We certainly like a informal method of celebration we are notabout to enter upon. Let the day be duly celebated, let it be an occasion for relaxation amoral enjoyment, and the real purposes of itsbserrance will be better served than in a Frothy display of red and blue fire mingled withbad rum and people penned up in a crowdedcity. Everywhere we hear of people ple tohthere a stroll in the grass with the fair ones of the little ones are projected. Fishing parts of young men who will spend the day ondthanks of some pellucid stream going it "look and line, bob and sinker," his mind diverts from brandy-smashes to white fish, and who lows but the influences of a Webster in his pisatorial amusement may shoot across the brain of many celebrators of to-day. Rambles among the beauties of nature in the groves fith which this section abounds, will be more quickle of high and noble thoughts than being "cribbed, cabined and confined" within the lmits of the city. Among the many modes of enjement for the day are the following:

The steamer Planet takes an excursion to Waukegan at 9:30 A. ; returning at 2 P. M.—Also an evening excursion at 7:30 P. M.

The steamer Travele makes two excursions to Evanston; first at 8½ A., back at 12 M.; second at 2 P. M., back at 5:30. Also an evening excursion at 7 P. M. A band will be on board each trip.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad will take passengers at half fare to Evanston.—Trains leave Chicago at 9:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Evanston at 10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

The South Presbyterian Church give a picnic at Oak Forest, on the Rock Island Railroad. Leave the depot at 9 A. M.; return at 5 P. M. There is also to be an excursion to Blue Island Tickets there and return 50 cents. Train leaves at 9 A. M.

The Hibernian Society, the Montgomery, Emmet and Shields Guards at 8:30 A. M., go on an excursion to Hyde Park.

The Light Guard Band will give three excursions on the steamer Wenona at 10 A. M., 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. Day trips to Evanston; night trip along shore.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards, now erecting the Church of the Immaculate Conception, gives a lake excursion. Boat starts from Rush street bridge at 6 A. M.

The steamer Kenosha will also give an excursion to Kenosha.

The steamer Ontonagon makes two trips to Evanston, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. At 8 P. M. she makes a lake excursion

The steamer Sultana leaves at 9 A. M. for Waukegan. Refreshments and music on board.

The Mayor and Common Council are to enjoy a lake excursion per the Fred. Follett or Hiram Warner.

A large number of our citizens were to leave last evening for the Tippecanoe celebration, at which the Chicago Light Guard will be present.

In the city the 60th Regiment will have a regimental parade.

The Cadets of the 60th Regiment receive the Milwaukee Cadets at 51 o'clock, A. M. Breakfast at 7; at 8, parade. Both companies, during the morning, will drill in front of the Tremont House; at 3 P. M., review and drill on Lake Park.

The return match between the Married and Single players of the Prairie and the Chicago Clubs, will take place onthe ground of the Prairie Club, at Bull's Head; game to commence at 9 o'clock.

NOT BAD FOR A MATTER-OF-FACT MA

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1859.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."

This is the day set apart for the best efforts of the American eagle. From sunrise to sunset the bird of our country will take her loftiest flights, and give vent to her shrillest screams. Cannon and anvils are charged with gunpowder—orators are aglow with mighty adjectives and mightier grammar—to glorify the national fowl. Defiance will be hurled recklessly at the four quarters of the earth; some millions of crackers and rockets will explode; several thousands of over-patriotic Americans will get boozy and go to the watch-house; the air will be heavy with saltpetre till midnight; and a few hours before daylight to-morrow morning we may hope that the eagle aforesaid will have gone to roost for twelve lunar months, only to be aroused in the meantime by the ill behavior of Cuba in promoting the slave trade, or of Great Britain in depriving us of the same luxury.

"Eighty-three years ago," says the fervid speaker who holds forth in the village grove, "the noblest and wisest band of patriots whom "the world had ever seen, assembled in Inde- "pendence Hall, and pledged their lives, their "fortunes and their sacred honors to the de- "fence of the principles which have made us "the greatest nation on the face of the earth." To which an obliging six-pounder gives a thundering affirmative. The gentleman then goes on to expound the principles which have had such a gratifying effect upon our national progress. He reads: "We hold these truths to "be self-evident, that all men are created "equal." The national progress, however, has been such that the celebrators cannot quite master an inclination to contort the principle here enunciated something in this wise: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that "all men are created equal, except a few mil- "lions who have no rights which white men "are bound to respect." Keeping the national progress in view, let the speaker and celebrators proceed with their translation of the Fourth of July document: "That they are en- "dowed by their Creator with certain unalien- "able rights"—except that the few millions aforesaid have no unalienable rights; "that "among these are life, liberty and the pur- "suit of happiness"—except liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to a certain class; "that "to secure these rights governments are in- "stituted among men, deriving their just pow- "ers from the consent of the governed"—in certain cases, and from their weakness and ignorance in others; "that whenever any form "of government becomes destructive of these "ends, it is the right of the people to alter or "abolish it." To adapt the Declaration of Independence to the reading rendered necessary by the national progress, the last clause must be stricken out altogether. Nothing is more vehemently denied by every good Democrat than the right of the slave population of the United States to alter, or in the least degree modify, the form of government which confines them to the unpaid labor of the cotton fields.

Now, if we are good citizens, obeying the constituted authorities and sustaining the decisions of that august tribunal, the Supreme Court, we must all read the Declaration of Independence with these modifications and improvements. Mr. Douglas would have us read the opening clause in this way: We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all British subjects born on American soil eighty-three years ago were equal to all British subjects born and then residing in Great Britain. But the author of this neat version is not a member of the Supreme Court. His rendering of the Declaration, therefore, has not the dignity of authority to compensate for its rowdyism of sentiment. The other is engrafted on the written law of the United States. Then let the American people, when they assemble to-day to ponder on the Declaration of Independence, endeavor to square its immortal truths by the jarring rules of modern Democracy and judge how glorious the Fourth of July has become.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

We have no desire to take part in the controversy which has so long prevailed as to what constitutes the proper observance of the Sabbath. Upon this subject different sects, different countries, and different ages have entertained opinions of great diversity. It would be impossible to lay down any general rules for the regulation of human conduct on that day that would be satisfactory even to all religious people, to say nothing of the irreligious. The subject lies purely within the domain of conscience, and is beyond the province of human law, except so far as the peace, good order and welfare of society may require its interposition.

Just now the subject is eliciting considerable thought and discussion in this community. Our city population is composed of people who have been reared and educated under different systems, and who consequently entertain widely diverse sentiments on this and other subjects. About one third of them have been trained under New England ideas and influences; nearly another third under those common to Germans; and a like proportion under those which prevail in Ireland. Consequently, while some of our citizens regard the Sabbath-day from a strictly Puritan stand-point, there are others who believe that it imposes no obligations of restraint which are not common to the other days of the week, and not a few occupy every possible intermediate position between the two extremes. Where so wide a diversity exists among different portions of our population, so nearly equal as to numbers, to attain at once, or in a lifetime, to uniformity of views and practice, is utterly out of the question. Daily contact, intermarriage, social intercourse, and other like influences may, in the course of generations, produce a remedy; but for the present we must expect that some will be constantly giving offence to others as to the manner in which they observe, or fail to observe, the Sabbath; that some will desire the enactment of more stringent laws than we now have to restrain the action of others, while these, in turn, will invoke the exactions of law to protect them in what they regard as their inherent rights; that the conflict of opinion and the heat of discussion will continue to impel each class into positions more or less extreme, and that views will continue to be expressed on both sides repugnant to all common-sense notions of individual rights, and the proper objects and scope of civil government.

As we said in the outset, it is not our purpose to participate in the controversy touching the proper observance of the Sabbath. We have our own views upon the subject, which we try to carry into practice in our individual conduct, but as we have no desire to make these views the standard, and enforce all men to their observance by the strong arm of the civil law, we do not care to obtrude them upon the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. There is one view of the subject, however, which comes legitimately within the province of journalism, and upon that we have some suggestions to offer.

In this country of civil and religious liberty, it has passed into an axiom that every man is entitled to think and to act as he pleases, provided he violates no law or infringes upon none of the rights of his fellows. This principle is of general application, and is as relevant to the Sabbath question as to any other. Those who hold to a strict observance of the Sabbath may not compel others, of different belief, to the same line of conduct which they lay down for themselves, any more than those who entertain latitudinarian opinions on the subject, may enforce the sticklers for Sabbath observance into the adoption of their various modes of recreation and enjoyment on that day. Each is entitled to protection in the enjoyment of his own opinions, subject to the limitations maintained above. To this extent we have had legislation. The law steps in and declares it A, that he shall not therefore be prevent B from the peaceable enjoyment of his notions of the proper observance of the Sabbath. A may observe the day as he pleases, but he must not, in so doing, deprive B of the enjoyment of the same privilege or right. Anything short of this would fail to secure civil and religious liberty to the citizen—anything beyond it would be an act of tyranny.

So far, then, as we have laws based upon the foregoing principles, they ought to be rigidly enforced. If any of them are violated in this city, this paper is not, nor will it be, the apologist for those officers of the law who wink at the violation. If there be public processions in our streets on the Sabbath day, if bands discourse martial music, either on the streets or in the neighborhood of places of public worship, if liquor shops be kept full of boisterous inmates, or if in any other manner the peace and quiet of any portion of our citizens is disturbed, on the day which they regard as holy, it is all done in violation of a fundamental principle of free government, and in disobedience of positive law. We know not, from personal observation, that any or all of these things are done in the city; but we have heard numerous complaints to this purport. We trust the cause for such complaints will be removed by the voluntary act of those whose conduct may have given occasion for them. A just conception of and a proper regard for the rights of others, will inevitably lead to this result. If these are absent or are wantonly disregarded, let the law have its course—let those who have been appointed its conservators do their duty to the letter.

Grain Dealing in Chicago.

Chicago is known to be the largest primary grain depot in the world. But that is not all; her grain dealers and speculators are the hardest worked race of human beings on the face of the earth. In New York, Liverpool, London, and other large markets, grain merchants are an easy-going people—attending an hour or two on 'Change, making up their bank accounts, and closing their offices about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, so as to spend the balance of the day with the farmers, in some quiet retreat "out of town." Another and a very different fate is that of Chicago grain dealers. They get up at sunrise, bolt their steak and rolls, and rush down town to the "first board," which meets at a well known corner between eight and eleven o'clock. There they buy and sell—sell and buy—make contracts—settle differences—open their letters—bolt them as they do their breakfasts—and "bull" and "bear," as it is their interest, till it is time to attend the "second board," at the Board of Trade rooms. There they investigate the bulletin boards, note the receipts and the shipments—compare them with the past two or three years, and make up their minds as to the state of the stocks. Half-past eleven o'clock comes, and all eyes are turned towards the telegraph office across the way. The New York dispatches are expected; and nothing can be done till they arrive. The sellers won't sell and the buyers won't buy. The shrewd speculators generally have their dispatches conveyed to them by clerks who come on 'Change, and slyly slip them into their employers' hands as they pass. They are now prepared to act—they have the New York market, and like the gambler who has loaded dice, they have the advantage—which they never fail to use. Then the ring begins. Rash "private dispatch man" steers clear of the other, and they operate on those who are ignorant of the news. If they want to buy, they give their orders to a broker and offer themselves to sell; or *vice versa*. There is a world of whispering—the great mass of the operators are eagerly trying to catch the news. "Is the steamer in?" "How's New York?" are the questions of the moment—and it is but a moment; for it soon leaks out that brokers are paying an advance. New York has advanced—the steamer is in with more warlike news. But the speculators have been at work and picked up many thousand bushels at a cent or two below what will prove to be the ruling prices of the day. The "loaded dice" did its work. Half-past twelve or one o'clock, and probably 100,000 or 200,000 bushels of grain have changed hands. It is dinner-time—but there is no time for *dinner* in the proper meaning of that word. Orders are pouring in on the brokers, and they must be filled before a certain hour, or they may be withdrawn and the commissions lost. There is an interval of about half an hour, during which period the hotels and restaurants are visited, where beef-steaks and mutton-chops are swallowed "at sight," and washed down by sherry cobblers or Heidsiek cider.

The "third board" has met—on the corner before mentioned (some call it Gambler's Corner), and the same operations described on 'Change are repeated—only with more recklessness. There is nothing to be heard among the crowd but "No. 1 Red," "Standard"—"My option all next week"—"Your option next ten days"—"Who'll buy ten thousand Standard at ninety cents, all next week, buyer's option?"—"I'll take it"—"I guess not on a hard." As it goes till six o'clock, when the Court House bell does what the police have been unable to do all afternoon—clears the sidewalk, and allows pedestrians to pass uninterrupted.

To a New York operator, the above described amount of labor would appear enormous, and if he worked half as hard on any one day, he would go home to rest. But Chicago speculators never rest; it is contrary to their principles. What! go home at six o'clock, and not return to the city again! The steamer might come in with a decline, and thus thousands of dollars would be lost—or not won—which is all the same. Spend an evening at home in the bosom of their families! What would be the consequence if meanwhile Prussia should join Austria in the war, and Russia march into Germany—if the Black Sea and the Baltic were blockaded by English fleets? Whew! And the news of all that *might* arrive, you know, on the very night the grain dealers were lolling in arm chairs in their parlors, surrounded by their families and friends! The very thought is appalling! No; they must attend the "fourth board" at the Tremont House—or rather on the sidewalk opposite the Tremont—(the ladies all know the place well; for the have invariably to turn out into the street at this point.) It meets at 7 o'clock P. M. Some are perched on the steps leading to the street, quietly smoking their cheroots; but the great mass of operators are moving about restlessly—probing the sentiments of holders. Others again are making rapid passages between the telegraph office and the Tremont, to see if the *Thunderbolt* has not yet arrived with one day's later news from Europe. It is half-past seven and there has been no movement—"buyers and sellers are apart." At length one of the "bulls," a sharp-looking, keen-eyed speculator, mounts the curb stone and challenges any one to sell him a thousand bushels No. 1 Red at $1.60. There is no reply. "Has nobody got any wheat to sell?" At length some one breaks out with: "I'll sell you a thousand at $1.61." "I'll take it," is the reply. "I'll give you another," repeats the seller—"I'll take two." He gets the two. "I'll give you two more," says the seller. "Make it five," says the buyer; but the seller has only two—he's out of the market. "Anybody any wheat to sell?" cries the buyer, with a clear, shrill voice. "I'll give $1.62 for five thousand bushels, my option all the week." No reply. There is considerable agitation. "I'll give $1.64," is again heard above the murmuring voices.—"How much do you want?" says a thick-set hard-faced looking gent. "Five thousand bushels," says the buyer. You can have have it at $1.65 says the hard-faced man. "I'll take it," is the reply. "Will you take five thousand more?" "Will you sell five thousand more?" "Yes, you can have it." But the buyer has got enough—"he is filled up," and he descends from the curb-stone. The impression is that he has lost in the game. But let us see: he has bought 10,000 bushels, but while he has been buying this, he has had three brokers selling as hard as they could at the advance which he inaugurated, and in this way got rid of about 35,000 bushels. After such a scene there is usually a lull, and the market becomes "quiet." There are no sellers and no buyers. The cigar smoke rises more freely in the air, and there is a solemnity! pervading the whole mass. At length may be seen walking quietly down the street a dapper little merchant, strolling his cane a little more frequently than would be taken on easy state of mind. He smiles, but it is rather forced, for he is in want of two brokers, and he is fearful lest his intentions are known, should he walk straight up and speak to them. By and bye he esteems them apart and orders them to sell. In a few minutes more there is a "movement of the waters." Wheat is changing hands more freely, and orders are being filled with less difficulty. Indeed, one broker who had an order to buy five thousand bushels, rushes to his principal, and exultingly exclaims "I've got it!" "Got what?" says the merchant. "The wheat—the five thousand at sixty, which you ordered me to buy." The merchant looks daggers, and says something about an unmentionable place, where wheat at least would "heat," following it with the question, "Didn't you know that the *Bombshell* was intercepted at Cape Race, and that the bottom has fallen out?" The broker looks blank and vanishes. Meanwhile there has been a stampede. There are no buyers, and every one wants to sell. The market has declined fifteen cents. The bulls are vanquished, and the bears look triumphant. There are many blue faces and some rather longitudinal. But our dapper little speculator feels fine—and even treats the reporters to sherry cobblers and cigars. Previous to his arrival at the Tremont, he had been sitting on the door steps of the telegraph office waiting for the news, (one evening, it is said, he slept the entire night in the hall, with a broker on each side of him—awaiting the arrival of the *Bilina*, with the news of the declaration of war.) But *ad duperandum* is his favorite motto, and he sticks to it.

But the court house bell tolls nine o'clock, and the "fourth board" breaks up—the members disperse, the married ones to their homes, and the unmarried to their hotels or sleeping rooms. Is there any city in the world whose merchants work like ours? Is there any race of people who undergo the same amount of mental anxiety, within the same space of time, as Chicago grain dealers? The question is: Does it pay? Our opinion is, that it is ruinous to all concerned—to the commission merchant as well to the mere speculator. It keeps the market in a constant state of ferment—rising and falling every hour of the day—and unsettles business. "Do business in business hours," is a good maxim, and it is the only one that pays in the end.

THE DOUGLAS LETTER EXPLAINED.

We find the following telegraphic dispatch traveling the circuit of our Southern exchanges:

[1st Jesse Douglas' Position.—New York, June 25.—A special dispatch from Washington, and believed to be authorized, says that Judge S. A. Douglas intends to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention; and that what he meant in the Dorr letter was, that he will not himself run on a platform he cannot endorse, but that he will adhere to the Democracy against the opposition.

By whose authority this was placed upon the wires, or why it was sent to the Southern Press *only*, must be left to conjecture. The Charleston *Courier*, in publishing it, thinks it both laudable and characteristic of Mr. Douglas to send an apology straightway on the heels of his insult to the South.

The Alton *Democrat*, however, explains the explanation in a different way—holding that Douglas intends to spurn both platform and nominee unless they square with his "great principle." Says the *Democrat*:

"It only remains to be said, in case Buchanan should prove successful, that not only would Douglas oppose the nominee of that Convention, but he would spurn its platform from beneath him—and whether Douglas did one or both of these things, or no, it is still more certain that *both would receive such treatment* at the hands of the Illinois Democracy. Our party expects to support the nominee and platform of the Charleston Convention,—with this sole proviso, that THE PLATFORM shall square with Democracy and the Cincinnati Platform in 1859."

Hon. John Hickman on the Case Doctrine.

The Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania one of the popular Democrats of the State, who parted with Buchanan on the Kansas question, and was re-elected to Congress by an overwhelming majority from the Westchester district, has been addressed by a number of adopted citizens who are among his constituents as to his views on the doctrine set forth in the late letter of Secretary Cass to Mr. Le Clerc of Tennessee. In this reply has the ring of the true American metal, and his letter closes with the following cinching conclusions:

1. The Declaration of Independence proclaims the equality of all men; and makes the conduct of the English King, in refusing to pass laws encouraging the migration of foreigners hither, and in obstructing them for their naturalization, a ground for revolution.

2. The founders of the Republic intended it should be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations; and that can scarcely be regarded as an asylum which allows restraints upon the individual who travels, either for business or pleasure, subjecting him to the peril of being forever separated from his family and home. A prison, in this sense, may be considered a refuge from oppression.

3. The Constitution makes no distinction between citizens, with the single exception already noticed.

4. When duties and obligations to Government are equal, rights and protection under it ought to be without discrimination.

5. Under the various Administrations of the General Government all claims upon our adopted citizens by foreign powers, because of former allegiance, have been denied, and all attempts to enforce them sternly resisted or considered cause of war. This is clearly so in the Koszta case and the war of 1812.

6. The Democratic party which has mainly controlled the policy of the Government, has antagonised with every movement creating distinctions between men on account of their nativity.

7. All offices below the Chief Magistracy being open to foreigners, and our army and naval forces being, in great part, made up of them, would seem to leave no room for the exclusion of such doctrines as would make it unwise for Great Britain to arrest and detain a Secretary of State, a Major General or a Rear Admiral of a fleet, whose birth-place may chance to have been across a lake and a few miles north of the residence of Mr. Bulwer.

8. Allegiance to a State means fidelity and subjection to that State. No man can be in allegiance to two States at the same time, any more than he can serve two masters. All our naturalization laws assume that old or implied allegiance may be renounced, and new or express allegiance assumed.

9. The fact that strangers to, and enemies of, our system of government, contend for doctrines irreconcilable with those of the canned disprove the truth of our positions, inasmuch as the form and principles of our Government differ radically from those to travel, as it was now which we are acquainted. Under such circumstances, we are driven to the necessity of admitting a defect in the groundwork of our political structure, or of resisting all encroachment upon it.

You will thus see that I regard any refusal of the United States to hire an insurgent, naturalized citizen, either at home or abroad, as vigorously and fully as an American born, destructive alike of the theory, principles and practices of our Government, and demanding the marked rebuke of every consistent Democrat.

I am truly yours,

JNO. HICKMAN.

The Late Dr. Bailey.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Of Dr. Bailey's articles, it would be saying little to call them original. They are distinctively presented; it is saying a great deal more, yet not too much, that they were always so. His leaders were really entitled to the name. They compelled attention, and always opened their subject so that dissentients felt they had been most authoritatively spoken to, and, if we may judge by their acceptance in his own party, friends and partisans held them in the highest estimation. He was ever candid, cautious, earnest, fully-convinced, and even as modest as his courage and commitments could allow. We do no recollect to have seen or heard him charged with recklessness in statement, or disingenuousness in discussion; he was, doubtless, too well persuaded of the right and the truth of his position, and he was certainly too well furnished with the ability and with the judgment required for its direction, to fall into the common vices of partisan editorship. The example of his conduct in the office of journalist and advocate could not fail to command the respect of those who held him to be in the wrong and resisted his opinions. No paper could be more courteous, considerate, respectful, and just to opponents, as determined and even embittered as his were. An Abolitionist had much to bear and forbear in his day. The evidence of his courage and prudence, of his skill and fearlessness in the history of the long struggle which he maintained, and the large success which has crowned it. His wisdom was especially shown in the fact that he never so far made his paper the organ of his party as to enslave it to party leaders. He kept himself well free of influence; he avoided patronage; he kept the independent spirit bravely and persistently, through all changes of times and movements, without taking in return the sacrifice of his editorial freedom. The man who works out such a plan of public life, with such success, must be in character, as in aim, far above mediocrity. His friends, personal and political, we doubt not, will have much more and worthier things to say of him; but this much is due to him from a petulent opponent, and we would not willingly withhold our word of sorrow for his early death, and of sympathy with those who most henceforth feel it as an irreparable loss.

Another Terrible Railroad Accident.

The *Lafayette Journal* of the 15th inst. says:

"On yesterday (Thursday) morning, as the westward bound express train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was passing near Wooster, Ohio, the engine ran over a horse which precipitated the entire train from the track, resulting in the instant killing of five passengers and the firemen, the mashing of a leg of the engineer, and the serious injury of several others on the train. We are not informed of the names of any of the victims.

The Indians at Pike's Peak.

Little Raven, the head chief of the Arapahoe nation, arrived in the city yesterday, for the purpose of holding a "talk" respecting cession of their lands to the United States' Government. A council will be held to-day, and it is earnestly hoped that a foundation may be laid for a treaty at no distant day. This tribe justly complain that the agent of the United States is too distant, and that no attention is paid to their wants. They are desirous of being instructed in agriculture, manufactures and the arts of peace, and to live in quiet with the whites and surrounding tribes of Indians. Little Raven is highly spoken of by those who know him, and his will in law with his tribe.—*Rocky Mountain News, 7th.*

JOTTINGS IN VERMONT—NO. 1.

A Ride Up the Connecticut Valley—A Day in Brattleboro'—Summer Visitors—Notice of Hiram Allen—Snow Scene—Success Follows Pain—Crops and Barrister—Lycoming.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The ride from Boston to Brattleboro had been accomplished by your correspondent under the most favorable circumstances, and for the dweller on the prairies that lie with Chicago in their lap, the ever-changing panorama of mountain, hill and vale, that even the rapid transit by rail could not entirely prevent one from enjoying, possessed a charm that often wins him from the seat within to the platform, where literally turning his back upon the company's rules to our certain knowledge, he rode for hours whiling through the upper ten of counties in the Bay State, which, though they do not show the best part of the old lady's homestead, still abound with the marks of her busy and thrifty life.

Brattleboro is one of the most charming of the valley towns of the Connecticut. With many it bears away the palm from all others, and every summer sees its hotels, water cure establishments and private residences filled with visitors from the South and our Northern cities frequently to the number of upwards of one thousand. Thus early in the season we found these visitors coming in, and in our rides about Brattleboro we frequently met gay equipages and cavaleades of these health and pleasure seekers, whose good taste had been so well displayed in the selection of a summer haunt. Brattleboro of itself is a thorough-going lively place, with a rich country about her, and charms of natural scenery rarely surpassed. Chesterfield mountain looms grandly and boldly up on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut—its river front rich with dense forests, on a slope which at first glance would seem too steep for comfortable or easy access. It is a barrier which cuts off Brattleboro from the dreaded east winds of New England.

The State Lunatic Asylum is a charming retreat, finely located on one of the broad plateaus or terraces which are characteristic of this valley, and are now receiving the attention of President Hitchcock, who has a work in preparation on this subject. It has now upwards of two hundred of the unfortunates for whom it exists. At the upper end of Maine street, at an angle of two streets, stands the statue of Ethan Allen, by young Mead, of this place. It is in plaster, protected by a coat of paint, and is but a model, awaiting the acceptance the State, I think, can best choose to give it. It is a work of art highly creditable to the young sculptor, whose name will yet occupy a high place on the roll of fame. It is of the heroic size and represents the hero of Ticonderoga in his customary apparelling for the field, his sword in its scabbard by his side, his eye fixed on his command, to whom, with a wave of his hand he is giving an order. The work is universally commended, and if it passes the ordeal will give young Mead fame as well as something that is still better in this money-changing world.

It deserves to be mentioned that this same young artist conceived and executed for the morning of last New Year's a surprise and a pleasure for his townsmen in the shape of a *snow statue*; which when the morning rose, was found, from the same site as that now occupied by Ethan Allen, to be overlooking the town. It was the "Recording Angel," and was universally wondered at and admired for some days, until an evinous thaw melted the angel to tears and sent her back to the skies. So pleasing was the conceit, and so well executed the figure, that it is satisfactory to be able to add that Mead has received an order from a liberal gentleman, and that the "Recording Angel" will be restored in a material more enduring than snow flakes.

The State Republican Convention of Vermont is to meet in Brattleboro, for the nomination of State officers, and this leads me to say that on the 4th inst. from Boston a companion in travel was the wit, poet-editor, and last, and least, political nominee, John G. Saxe, who has been pitched upon to bear the standard before the thirsty Democracy of the Green Mountain State. He wisely takes his honors as they are given, and accepts the omen, only as a token of the good intent of "our friends." In his acceptance of the nomination, he naively purposes to state his views and opinions in *his own way*, leaving it to be a temptation for all who would thus hear from Saxe to vote for him.

By the way, Ticknor & Co. have in press a new edition of Saxe's poems, to be brought out in the best style of that excellent house. Another and larger edition is in contemplation on a scale which will attract attention and, with the purses that can command the sale, adoption, no less than a large illustrated English edition with steel engravings.

At Brattleboro we made one of a morning strawberry party among the hills, and your reader to whom the face of Nature is plain, very plain—prairie in fact—would have enjoyed a ramble which steepness of the ascent at times made a matter of labor almost as laborious. In the bright summer dawning; and there remains no question that they would have joyed to the verge of the berries, which, of course, were plump, round, luscious, not large, but possessing a flavor and richness that would make a Hervey's seedling burst its pimpled sides with envy.

A ride of twenty-four miles brought us to the Island House and Bellows Falls. The Connecticut is at high from lake and faithful attention of the pluvial deities, and in the best manner gave us the attractions of the famed waterfall at this place, some portion of the water of which, in swing its reputation with lovers of the picturesque to a compression of the stream into narrow limits, and the turning of the channel in a close rocky gorge, by which the current gets very much "vexed," as the poetic phrase is, and "comes up smiling" after "roaring and pouring and splashing and dashing" that would do credit to Ledore itself. The Island House is located just at this angle, with the music of the falls constantly in its guests, and we may add, thing still better in their mouths—even the viands and the praise thereof, of this capital hotel.

After a few hours at Bellows Falls began again the shifting, glorious panoramas viewed from the rear platform of the cars, and northward through the Connecticut Valley. The day was of the purest and serenest description, the sky cloudless, and we may add, the late rains, and our perch maintained throughout the trip, we generously releasing the railroad company from the guarantee that they would convey us safely.

The late frosts have done much damage in some parts of New England, though generally not to the extent they were expected. Even the blades of young corn got nipped, or the beans were cut down, there remained a principle of life in the vitals—vegetables, acres on acres of which have resumed operations and growth. Very few fields of the many we passed will suffer a score of days to delay which a favorable season in other respects will recompense. In many orchards the growing fruit hangs thickly on the trees, and apples certainly promise a fair crop.

I wish our Chicago markets, our Chicago honored readers, could be fairly by share the now richly promised blessing scattered along the road sides and hill pastures of New England to yield its fragrant and rich treasures for the easy and rapid picking. The *berry* crop is to be a fine one. Throughout the line of our travels in Eastern and Northern Massachusetts and Vermont and New Hampshire, are indications that

"Berries—whortle, rasp, and straw"

will be abundant and in quality never better. Bailberries and blackberries, the roadsides are white with the blossoms of the latter. We wish our Chicago boys and girls might share in this harvest.

Haying has just commenced and we saw the mowers at work in many places in the valley. Some were the more practiced and veritable swingers of the honored weapon, and symbol of Father Time, others were the clattering, noisy machines of a labor-saving age. The grass crop will be a noble one.

We cross to New Hampshire at Bellows Falls, to re-cross again at Windsor, and run along the line of Ascutney, one of the finest, and from its location and configuration, among the most striking of the New England Mountains. The line of the railroad followed by the stream and the valley at that point passes on three sides of Ascutney, which is a chain of peaks, four or five in number, rising, some distinctly, and rising to the highest point near the northwest terminus of the range. From the main street of the pretty town of Windsor, one commands perhaps the finest view of Ascutney. We envy these States some of their grand mountains, and if it might be would exchange with them a county or two of our hundred shires for a brace of these peaks, say Ascutney and Monadnock, thus securing for Illinois that whereto her tribes, especially those of New England origin, would repair for a worship of nature never more ardent and gushing than when elicited by mountain scenery.

H.

Antioch College Under the New Regime.

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., June 29, 1859.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The new corporation, "Antioch College of Yellow Springs, Green County, Ohio," at length is legally organized, which is matter of record. The deeds to the college property, conveying it to the newly organized corporation, have been made out, and are executed by four of the five persons who took the title from the Marshal. The fifth, and last, will sign and acknowledge this morning, and then the new corporation will have legal possession of the estate and property of the former institution of similar name. The new articles of incorporation expressly forbid the Trustees to contract debts and incumber the property. It is hoped that this provision will save the new college from wrecking on the rock which split the hull of its illustrious predecessor and namesake. The officers are—Horace Mann, President; Artemus Corbin, Treasurer; J. R. B. Weston, Secretary—all of whom are members of the Board of Trustees, and twenty Trustees including the above. The purpose and policy of the new organization is to conciliate those who have latterly so ma-lignantly opposed them. The head and front of this latter-day opposition soars to be Judge Mills, of Yellow Springs, who is said to have sold ninety thousand dollars worth of real estate on account of the location of the college here. This spirit is exceedingly bitter. It is hard to account for his present state of mind towards the institution which he does more than all other causes hitherto, and is likely to do much more hereafter to promote the growth and widen the fame of Yellow Spring. He was, in some sense, a creditor of the old college, and at one time its Treasurer. Out of this, it is thought, has sprung his disfavor. But the intensity and perversity of his present wrath are as inexplicable as they are limitless.

In the undergraduate classes are one hundred pupils, of whom twenty nine are females. In the preparatory department are one hundred and thirty-five gentlemen and eighty-eight ladies—a grand total of three hundred and twenty-three. The address before the literary societies was delivered, yesterday, by Rev. A. D. Mayo and was characterized by his usual vigor, freshness, eshestness, manliness. To-day comes the Commencement—fourteen males and four females graduating—the President Mann's baccalaureate address—then the Commencement dinner; and these will conclude the public exercises. The Trustees may linger for business; the multitude will disperse.

Yours, C.

Stab Normal University

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, June 30, 1859.

The commencement exercises of the State Normal University have been progressing for two days past. The Institution has been in operation seven years, under the charge of Chas. E. Hovey. It was designed for the education of teachers for the public school of the State. The principal has proved himself an able executive adequate to performing the great amount of labor necessary to the successful organization of such an Institution, and with a strong staff of friends pushed the Normal influence to be a power in the State. With an able corps of three professors, a highly satisfactory prudency has been made by hundred students in attendance. It has been the aim to make the instruction thorough and practical and of such a character as to be available to the school room. It is to be regretted that one of these three men, Dr. Willard is compelled to retire on account of the arduous duties which his position devolves upon him.

A number of gentlemen from different sections of the State were present besides the citizens, at the exercises; also the members of the State Historical Society, who were then in attendance at the annual meeting. The affairs of this Society have been progressing for the past year, and new arrangements have been made to increase its efficiency and enlist new workers in the various departments of the object of its purst.

The rooms occupied by the University are comfortable as tolerably commodious. They are, to what new quarters will be when the University edifice is completed, as the cabin of the pioneer is to the spacious mansion, which follows years of arduous toil, with its walks and lawns, and grove.

It would be a fair to judge of the scholarship of the pupils by the hasty examination crowded into two days. They were presumed to be prepared on abbey had passed over, and were examined accordingly by their teachers subject to the cross-examination of a board of examiners, besides occasional random shot from an outsider. When interrogated the answers of the pupils were prompt, distinct and clear. There was no hesitation nor dodging, nor quibbling. They spoke "according to rule," and not unfrequently turned the laugh on any one who presumed to offer in his privilege as an interrogator. The witnesses occasionally been present at regular classe scenes during the term, and was more favorably impressed on those occasions, than with the public examination just closed.

As a general thing we vote public examinations a nuisant—an imposition on the teacher and unfair to the pupils. Every school, especially the Central Normal School, should have public examinations, but they should be frequent, and conducted by men whose hearts are in the best interests of the schools, and not deferred till the close of the year. The welfare of the scholar is reposed in the teacher. Those who employ him should attend to his works, and see that from week to week every branch of the interests committed to his charge is faithfully performed. Trifle, if any, should not be tolerated six months or a year, and then so hurriedly despatched that no true estimate of the teacher's labors and toils can be made.

The exercises of the model school were highly interesting to the lovers of primary schools. The new Normal buildings are situated two miles from the city, at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis and Alton Railroads. A pleasant drive to the grounds, in company with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and several other prominent educational and literary men from various sections of the State, made an agreeable feature of the day. We were honored by an entertainment at the hospitable house of Mr. Averman, who resides near at hand. The work of construction is under the superintendence of the late State Superintendent, and is progressing. The new buildings are to be completed this fall, worthy the employment of the best talent of America, in the future work of preparing educators for the future colleges of the people of the State of Illinois.

B. F. Taylor, of Chicago, delivered a characteristic address in the evening, before a large audience. THESEUS.

Terrible Sufferings of Frazer River Emigrants.

The Dallas (Oregon) *Journal*, of May 6, gives an account of the journey and adventures of the party of emigrants who started from Faribault, Minnesota, in July last, overland for Frazer River, from whichwe extract the following:

They entered the Rocky Mountains on the 2d of November, and encountered the storms of the Pacific side, their guide having deserted them. They then lost their trail, and floundered about in the snow for five days, lost two horses, and finally arrived in an exhausted state at the Kootoonais Trading Post on Tobacco Plains, Dec. 2d. Here they learned their whereabouts, and had to leave on foot the party whose feet were frozen. They got provisions from the Indians, and started for Colville. Ere long the snow became knee deep, and they were in a terrible winter. Five of the party remained on a little stream, sudfour pushed on ahead on snowshoes. After suffering they reached a camp of Indians at Spokan River, and after remaining there four days, were enabled, with a guide, to reach Colville. The five that stayed were compelled to live on mittens, roseberies, and moss gathered from trees. About February last, the horses commenced dying off, from eating snake grass. They were compelled to live on horse flesh as long as it lasted, but seeing that it would not hold out until spring, three of them made a desperate forced march for Colville, where they arrived after two weeks of suffering."

The St. Paul *Itasscatian* says the error of the emigrants was starting too late in the season. "They didnot leave Faribault until about the time they should have been at Pembina. Their accounts of the trip, up to the time when their sufferings from winter travel embittered them against the route, represented it as easily traveled, and that they had no difficulty in getting through."

The Season at Saratoga.

The editor of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* writes to that paper as follows, concerning the tone of society now gathering at Saratoga:

"The only historian of Saratoga now, can be founded on a display of money. If an Individual books at the United States, or Union, or Congress, and takes an expensive suite of rooms, or a cottage, calls for every luxury, fees the waiters magnificently, rides out daily in the most stylish of equipages, and pays his bills liberally, he is of course considered a magnate at the Hotel, and is looked up to with some interest, though he may in reality be a gambler.

"A Mr. Spurgeon of the Bowery, and Dr. Cheever are provided for both ladies and gentlemen. There is a College Preparatory Course, (Rowdy Academy), similar to that of the Cheever, and the Spurgeon institution. The Commercial Course is as extensive and thorough in that of our less Monastic Colleges, and of *greatly reduced rates of tuition*.

"Professor Hand, Professor Surgeon, Abner Hard, M. D., will give weekly lectures, illustrated with a skeleton, on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; and on Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, Botany, &c., by C. D. Wilber, A. M., Superintendent of the Rochester Rural Cemetery.

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"The term commences September 1st, 1859. For Circulars and full information address Rev. Levi Janes, Rochester, N. Y., or Rev. L. H. Angier, Rochester, Minn.

Hon. Hiram Hackney, President.
Rev. Levi Janes, Secretary. jy4-2m-3579

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PITTSBURGH STOCK ALE—50 bbls. Stoddard's celebrated Pittsburgh Stock Ale, in store and for sale by RICHARD BACKUS,
jy2 No. 22 Lake and 21 South Water street.

CROP ITEMS.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Hunnewell, June 30, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

At length it is safe to give an encouraging report from old Schuyler. For the last three weeks we have had splendid weather, and the influence of which on crops gives promise of far more than we had previously any right to expect. Corn

Medicines, &c.

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ood fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use your
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witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Chevalier, (lat manager at Sakolsky's, N.Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 3 Tremont Block, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. dc8-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned,
Stock-dealers in the Merchant's Pool of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notice of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.
H. A. TUCKER & CO.

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medy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh of whatever form, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp. Dec 1-1202-dm

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Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Rose Plant has been found to be known, from its cure of those diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri.
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oct5-1y57-19

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, in the residence of Mr. Dearborn street. Entrance to Ladies' parlor, 71 Washington street.
myl0-1m 4495 J. A. ROSEVITT, Dental Surgeon.

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As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. Corner of Wells.
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REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency
Office for Female Help,
No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st.
Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the wants of Female Help for every station. ☞ Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 5086. mh14-1y-4661

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Architect and Superintendent,
OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN BLOCK,
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. mch28-1y

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ja30-1y

Wood and Coal.

GREAT WESTERN COAL OIL
COMPANY,
NEW YORK & OHIO.
The above company is extensively engaged in the manufacture of
CANNEL COAL OIL,
And from their superior COAL LOCATION and FACILITIES are enabled to compete in quality and price with any other similar establishment on the continent. Orders for
Burning, Lubricating or Crude Oil,
Addressed to the Agency, 19 West Front street, Cincinnati, or to the Company, at Newark, O., will receive prompt attention. my2-2m-4194

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my1-1y-4091

TONS PIG IRON—For
sale low, in lots to suit purchasers.
J. L. KING,
No. 6 South Clark street.

Special Notices.

☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! Mara-
villa!!—The most wonderful preparation known for Destroying Dandruff, Curing Baldness, Relieving Sick Headache, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., 81 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
☞ It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and no one need fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use your Maravilla."
Feb 20-1613 J. M. BRADSTREET, 827 Broadway, N.Y.

☞ Those who are Curious to
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BOLLES, SMITH & CO., Agents,
jeb-lmo No. 124 Lake street, Chicago.

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Successors to A. H. Burlet & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STATIONERY,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS,
122 - - Lake Street, Chicago - - 122
J. E. W. JONES. ...J. S. PERDUE. ...H. SMALL.
mh5-c770

INGERSOLL AND SIMMONS.
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
BOOK BINDERS AND RULERS.
We are now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, either ruled or printed, to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from Country Officers, Banks and Merchants.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magnificent Portfolios, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch.
No. 178 LAKE STREET,
Northeast Corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Post Office Box 5634. myl5 1y-4591

FOUR SILVER MEDALS
AWARDED FOR
THE BEST BLANK BOOKS!
TO
Munson & Bradley,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
BLANK BOOKS
And every description of
Stationery,
81 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Two Silver Medals
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FOR THE
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Chicago Mechanics' Institute.
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1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Printing Paper.
300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stock.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Hook and News Ink.
All of which will be sold on the lowest possible rates.
☞ Cash paid for Rags. ☜

Dentists' Cards.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH,
Dental Surgeons.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Office, Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2344
sep24-1y-4161

W. H. KENNICOTT,
DENTIST,
my9-1y 121 LAKE STREET.

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist.
Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co.'s. dc5-1y

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, Dentists. Office, No. 58 West Randolph street. Sulphuric Ether administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Nitrous Oxide Gas constantly on hand at our office. Reasonable charges for operations. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see specimens. oct8-1y-4877

DOCTORS WARNER &
KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS,
Office, North-east corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, (Up Stairs,) Room No. 1. oct2-1y50-19

W. W. ALLPORT,
DENTIST,
Office and Residence, No. 34 Washington street.
oct5-1y57-19

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, in the residence of Mr. Dearborn street. Entrance to Ladies' parlor, 71 Washington street.
myl0-1m 4495 J. A. ROSEVITT, Dental Surgeon.

E. W. DENSMORE, having re-
moved to his new location, will continue in the
Flour, Grain, Mealand Feed Busi-
ness,
As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. Corner of Wells.
mh15-1y-4644

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency
Office for Female Help,
No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st.
Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the wants of Female Help for every station. ☞ Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 5086. mh14-1y-4661

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[jeb6-1lm-4578.]

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Special Notices.

☞ If you want a remedy
for your CATARRH go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,
124 Lake Street.

☞ If you want a remedy to
purify the Blood, go to 124
Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH
& CO.

☞ If you want a Fever
and Ague Remedy, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Hair Re-
storative or Hair Dressing, go
to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Rheumat-
ic Pill or Liniment, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a remedy for
Piles, go to BOLLES, SMITH
& CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Hair Dye
—warranted, go to BOLLES,
SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Purgative
or Cathartic Pill, go to B. S.
& Co.'s, 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Pain Kil-
ler or Pain Extractor, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want some Tonic
Bitters or Sudorific Specifics,
go to BOLLES, SMITH &
CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Dupanco's, Clark's
and Sherman's Female Pills,
go to BOLLES, SMITH &
CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For a Cough Candies or
Consumptive Remedy, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
124 Lake-st.

☞ For a Powder, Fluid or
Ointment for Corns, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
124 Lake-st.

☞ For a Liver and Dyspep-
tic Remedy, go to BOLLES,
SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Vermifuges and Dys-
peptic Remedy, go to BOL-
LES, SMITH & CO., 124
Lake-st.

☞ For strengthening Plas-
ters for all kinds, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
124 Lake-st.

☞ For a remedy for all Pri-
vate Diseases, go to 124 Lake
street, BOLLES, SMITH &
CO.

☞ For a Remedy for Dis-
eases of the Skin, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124
Lake-street.

☞ For Fancy Soaps, Brush-
es and Toilet Articles, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124
Lake-st.

☞ For Handkerchief Ex-
tracts and Perfumery, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124
Lake-st.

For Trusses, Shoulder Braces
and Abdominal Supporters,
they are agents for the same,
facture, and will sell at low
BOLLES, SMITH &
CO., 124 Lake-street.

RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS
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Use Dutcher's Dead Shot,
Use Dutcher's Dead Shot,
HE BEST BUG POISON IN USE.
HE BEST BUG POISON IN USE.
AGENCY AT
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OLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,
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124 Lake Street.
124 Lake Street.

ORE TO BE ADMIRED
THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
orn by Kings or Emperors.

Want? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.
Because it is the greatest ornament God ever gave to man. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so sweetly on the glowing cheek, the eye may sparkle, and both be those of youth, if the head is bereft of its covering, the picture is marred and shorn of its beauty. But if, sprinkled with gray, nature will lose none of its charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if two or three times a week, will restore and preserve, and the winter of the first is the celestial Spring.
New York, April 19th, 1858.
Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the benefit I am under for the restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in California, I was attacked with fever, which upon application of your "Hair Restorative" I soon recovered, and my hair resumed its natural color. I am, therefore, quite enthusiastic as well as agreeable.
I am, dear sir, yours truly, B. V. ALSBERG.
"Doyle & Co's Gymnasium,
Wabash Avenue Office,
Chicago, Nov. 23, 1857.
Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Several months ago I purchased a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and found it to do my wife, who considered to try it as her last, little more than I would another bottle of your stuff, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few days' trial, it has performed that which nearly fifty years has failed to do, viz., restore to her head its natural color, at the same time producing a new growth of hair. I cheerfully recommend it to all persons in want of such a thing as it.
Yours, &c., CHARLES H. DOYLE.
New York, July 20th, 1857.
Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: I have much pleasure in informing you that the use of your Hair Restorative has restored my hair to its original color, and I am happy to say that it has entirely stopped its falling out. I have used it for my former color, (black.) All that time it is unchanged. Yours, &c., J. D. ROSS.
Hoffman House, May 1, 1857.
Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor, and enclose you herewith my check for $5.50 for another bottle of your valuable Hair Restorative. I have used it for the last two years, and find it to be the best article for my hair, and to restore it to its original color, that I have ever used. I have tried many others, but have found none to equal yours. Yours, &c., J. D. ROSS.
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Principal Depot, No. 114 Fulton street, New York.
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Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—I am
offering for sale a small Farm of 30 acres on the Illinois River, near Hennin, Mason County. Cash will secure it at a low price, or Lumber would be taken in exchange. Also, lots for sale at the Junction of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, many miles as yet unsettled. Address Post office box 1216, or apply at corner Canal and Lake streets, West Side.
D. W. HIGBIE, Lumber Inspector.

FOR SALE BY REES, DEN-
man & Co., 43 Lasalle street.

No. 102—30 ft. on Jackson street by 165 deep, crossing through to Peter Page. Price $7,000, $1,000 cash, balance and limited streets. $2,500, on time.
No. 103—30 ft. on Washington street between Ann and May. $8,100, cash.
No. 104—120 ft. on Washington corner of Elwert street, with improvements. $9,500. $1,000 cash, bal. on time.
No. 125—Five Hogne and Lot on Randolph street, between Maryland and Ann sts. House new. $4,000, on time.
No. 126—Six Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of 15th (Lincoln) street, on long time.
No. 110—Beautiful Residence with two lots of ground in Hyde Park. $6,000 cash, or $4,000 on time.
No. 104—480 acres one farming and about four miles south of Chicago. Special train five times a day from city. Good improvements. $200 per acre. Cash or time.
REES, DENMAN & CO., 43 Lasalle st.
jeb4

GREAT BARGAINS FOR
CAPATALISTS.
FOUR IRON and THREE BRICK and IRON Front Stores, five stories high, with perfectly dry basements, will be sold at a sacrifice on short cash, and balance on time. These stores are new, and occupy one of the most desirable business corners in this city.
FOUR NEW BRICK and IRON STORES, five stories and basements high, can be had remainder of year on time. These stores are situated in the centre of the City—one of the best business corners, AND WILL BE SOLD AT NEARLY THE COST OF THE BUILDINGS.
FOUR BRICK and IRON STORES, five stories high (first floors of iron,) with perfectly dry basements, will be sold at a sacrifice on short cash, and balance on time. These stores are new, and occupy one of the most desirable business corners in this city.
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HOUSE AND LOT on Clinton near Polk street. Lot 66x165. Price $4,000. Terms, $1,000 cash, balance 1 year.
IMPROVED FARM of eighty-one acres, eight miles from the Court House, on Cicero Creek. Apply to
HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH AVENUE, near Lincoln street and Southern All modern Improvements. The larger portion of the purchase money may remain on eight years' time. Apply to
B. W. Thomas & Co.,
NO. 7 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK.
corner of Clark and Washington streets.
jel5-3m-4549

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—
50x100 feet corner of Rush and Superior streets. Price $6,000—$1,000 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.
52x75 feet on White street, near Green Bay Road, with two frame houses. Price $1,600.
60x100 feet on Illinois, near Dearborn street, with two frame houses, (10 rooms each.) Price $6,000, $1 cash, balance in 2 and 3 years.
60x124 feet on Washington street, Block 62, Section 7. Price $1,100.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
No. 7 Methodist Church Block,
ja16-3m-3825 Corner Clark and Washington streets.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR
Sale, in the South Division.
No. 10 Isted street, (fourteen feet north of Twenty-second,) a good alley, with extensive new house, stable, &c.
12 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, and 100 feet on Prairie avenue, on the corner of Twenty-second street.
Will be sold together, or divided up to suit, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market.
JOHN B. BUCHANAN,
jan-1m-4514 113 Randolph street.

CHOICE LAKE SHORE RESI-
dence Property for Sale—One of the best points in the city, having the advantage of being near the Lake, high ground, and fine shade trees.
49 acres laid out in lots, 50 ft. front by 201 deep, close to the State University, and adjoining the Garden. Beautiful view of the city. Six timbery lots; Lots 1 and 2 in Block 4 of Ellis' addition.
Also, 20 acres, being lots 69 and 70 Ellis' Subdivision, adjoining the residences of Martin and Newberry, with entrance on Ellis street, and fine view of the new residence of P. L. Sherman, Esq.; very high, splendid view, and fine timber.
The above lays of the proposed line of the Horse Railroad and close to the Illinois Central Railroad, thereby affording easy access to the city at all times, and will be sold together or by lot at prices to suit the times. Apply to
JOHN B. BUCHANAN,
jeb-1m-4578 113 Randolph street.

FOR SALE OR PART EX-
change,
WOODLANDS.
For sale on long time and easy terms to the buyer the Suburban Residence of KLINIA BAYLEY, situated on Cottage Grove and Douglas avenues, two miles from the City Limits, containing six and a half acres of land, half of it the most beautiful natural Into Flower and Vegetable Gardens, Mounds, Walks, etc., etc., and well stocked with Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
A large House, Gothic style with Oriel Bay and French windows, commanding extensive views; also, a large Barn, Carriage House, and good Wells at Water. Inquire at No. 6 Metropolitan Block, and of J. A. Marshall, 2 Dearborn street, or address P. O. Box 167. jel-cm-4489

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE
FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The lots belonging to LIND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale present favorable inducements to persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within an hour of the City of Chicago.
They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads, adorned by natural and other springs and natural beauties, and by the opinion of scarcely one individual who has visited the place,

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamship Bavaria, which arrived here this A. M., brings London papers of the 18th. They contain the following latest telegrams from the seat of war:

TURIN, Friday.—The following official bulletin was issued yesterday:

The headquarters of the Emperor of France were at Cerro, on the road from Bergame to Clemona, and those of the King of Sardinia, at Castegnale, six miles west of Brescia.

Hamlet has pronounced for the national cause.

Prince Napoleon had commenced the movements of his troops while 8000 Tuscan troops and 600 horses are ready to depart with him.

SARDINIA (?) had pronounced for the national cause, and a manifesto had been published declaring the adhesion of that town to the central government established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia. The manifesto also expresses an unanimous wish to be enabled some day to form a part of a monarchy worthy of Italy.

ROME, Friday.—A telegram from Coire announces that the Austrian Austrian corps coming from Stelvio had arrived at Grestate in the Valtelline, and advanced towards the Ticino.

PARIS, Friday.—The Bourse is flat and rates are quoted 62f 50c for rentes ordinaire for account, being a decline of 1f for the former, and 2f for the latter since yesterday.

☞ The lines between Buffalo and New York, and between Cleveland and Pittsburgh are out of order. We are therefore unable to get the balance of our night report.

Two Men Drowned—A Forger Arrested.

PEORIA, July 2.—Two young men named Vandusen and Hyde, with a large party, went from Walnut Grove, in Tazewell County, on a fishing excursion to Mackanaw Creek, were drowned a day or two since. They were the gayest of the party during the day, and were much esteemed by all. Their bodies were recovered.

A man calling himself J. H. Stewart has been arrested in this city for offering two forged drafts of $1,000 each at the Central Bank. The drafts were in favor of R. Jacobs, of Faribault, Minnesota, and are bold forgeries. On examining his carpet bag, a number of land warrants that have been diversified as witness. Also for second. Other missing land warrants are supposed to be in his possession, a woman who arrived here in his company having suddenly left. It is supposed that she has them, and by the aid of the Chicago detectives, measures are on foot for her arrest.

Progress of the Balloon "Atlantic."

FT. WAYNE, Ind., July 2.—The balloon ship Atlantic, which went up from St. Louis last evening passed about six miles north of here at 6 o'clock this morning. It is reported that the small balloon passed a considerable distance south of here about the same time.

SANDUSKY, O., July 2.—The balloon Atlantic, which left St. Louis yesterday, passed here at 7 o'clock this morning.

DUNKIRK, C. W., July 2.—The balloon Atlantic passed here at 11:30 this forenoon.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 2.—The balloon Atlantic passed here at 10:30 this morning.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 2.—The balloon Atlantic passed here at 12:30 this P. M.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Post Office Department is preparing to carry letters by the mails hitherto carried by the *Isabel* between Charleston, Savannah, Key West and Havana will hereafter be sent via Fernandia, over the the Florida Railroad, and from Key West to Havana and back. The contract with the proprietors of the steamer Isabel expired on Thursday.

Lieut. Drake has been ordered to the Congress, and Lieut. Fairfax to the Mystic.

Brooks in Salt.

ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1:30 P. M.—Mr. Brooks who preceded the grand balloon expedition last night just returned. He alighted a short distance east of Edwardsville Illinois, at 4 o'clock to 8. He attained an altitude of 15,000 feet and traveled 35 miles.

From Boston.

BOSTON, July 2.—The sloop-of-war Savannah has been discharged from Quarantine, having no yellow fever on board, and although she has sixty-four cases of intermittent fever and fourteen of other diseases, none are contagious.

No Signs of the North American.

FASTNET POINT, C. E., July 2—12 M.—There are no signs of the steamer North American, now fully due with four days later advices from Europe.

The Atlantic Lands.

BUFFALO, July 2.—The Balloon Atlantic landed about dark near Adams, Jefferson county.

Suspension of Chamberlin, Crawford, & Co.

We print to-day, in another place, the card of this firm, announcing that unexpected and unavoidable difficulties had compelled it to make its affairs in liquidation, and the statement of Philo Chamberlin that there is every prospect of a full and satisfactory settlement of all the creditors being made within a reasonable time. Mr. Chamberlin's reputation for business integrity stands unimpeached, and his statement as to the affairs of his firm will be received and received with entire confidence by all who know him. In taking the unpleasant step of suspending payment, we are advised by any counsel to protect its creditors, and secure to them the full value of the amounts due them, at the expense only of such patience as may be necessary. We thought it better to meet the matter boldly at once, than to put the evil day farther off, only to make the matter worse when it could no longer be evaded.

The propeller lines will run as usual, and the business will be carried on by Messrs. Pelton & Brook, so that as far as the public are concerned, no inconvenience will result from the change of affairs. The Northern Transportation Line will continue to merit and receive the patronage of the public, as in the past.

Mr. Chamberlin proceeds with unshaken energies in the task of closing up the affairs of the late firm, and a strong hope for the ultimate payment of all claims. That he will be successful we have no doubt, and in his task he has the sympathy and good wishes of all his business acquaintances.—*Cleveland Herald July 1st.*

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2.

We are glad to report that the payments today, though large, were very generally met. Some of the banks have a large surplus of exchange; but whether there will be sufficient above the payments to lessen the price remains to be seen. The demand for currency is very light, and until active employment is found for that, exchange must rule at a high figure. In a few weeks the crop will begin to move, and more activity will be infused into financial matters. The judgment of our shrewdest men must be sadly at fault if we have not a good business season before us. The rates for exchange are still 2¼ per cent. premium. Gold same figure. Discounts easy at 10 per cent. Outside the banks there is very little doing, and rates are nominal at 1@2 per cent. per week.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—JULY 1.

By	Flour, bbls.	Wht. Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.	Hogs. No.	Cattle. No.
By Lake	.....	20,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
By R. R.	95	800	6000	500	.....	45	73
By Canal	1,000	.....	1000	1200	.....	.....	.....
By Rivers	800	2000	1000	700	.....	21	.....
By Teams	300	1400	1000	300	.....	11	.....
By Lake & R. R.	900	140	300	377	.....	.....	.....
By Lake & Canal	1,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3295	43677	15700	600	.....	136	73

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 1.

To							
To Buffalo.....	50	19000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Cleveland.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Ogdensburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Other Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2050	19000	7000	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following tables show the receipts and shipments by Lake and Canal during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft.	1,021,000	Flour, bbls.	2,300
Shingles, No.	1,000	Wheat, bu.	20,000
Staves, No.	76,000	Corn, bu.	20,000
Barrel Hoops, No.	40,000	Oats, bu.	6,000
Square Timber, ft.	30,000	Rye, bu.	500
Telegraph Poles, No.	1,000	Barley, bu.	1,000
Wood, cords.	400	Pork, brls.	200
Hides, No.	1,000	Lard, brls.	100
Live hogs, No.	21	Hogs, No.	1,000
Cattle, No.	1,000	Cattle, No.	1,000
Sheep, No.	1,000	Sheep, No.	1,000
Horses, No.	21	High wines, brls.	11
Coal, tons.	1,100	Salt, brls.	1,000

The Broadstuffs market were unusually quiet to-day: Wheat opened dull, and transactions on Change were limited at a decline of 2@3c. towards the evening, however, an improvement took place of 1@2c, under the influence of better Eastern news. About 25,000 bu Standard Spring changed hands for present and future delivery at 89 @ 91c. There was no inquiry for winter grades. Corn was inactive at a decline of 1½@2c, with sales of about 5,000 bu at 71@71½c for No. 1 in store. Oats quiet. No transactions in provisions or Lard. Tallow still scarce. Receipts of Hides very light and demand good. Wool in limited supply; but the market is firm at 20@ 40c. Highwines dull and nominal at 25c. A propeller takes 4000 bu Buffalo at 2½ and wheat at 3c.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—Receipts, 564 bbls flour, 9,744 bu wheat, 150 bu oats, 250 bu corn. Shipments, 7,399 bbls flour, 7,250 bu wheat. No. 1 Spring Wheat advanced 2 @ 3c—selling @ 90 c this morning—closed dull.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Receipts, 6,512 bbls Flour; 4,885 bu Wheat; 8480 bu Corn; 5,840 bu Oats; 1,300 bu Rye. The *Couriered Enquirer* says:

Pork was quite active, but prices have declined. Lard is firmer and in fair request. Beef is quiet but steady. Hides are dull and inactive. Lumber is firm, and meets with a moderate inquiry. Spirits Turpentine is lower and moderately active. Common Rosins are quiet. Tar is inactive. Fish are quiet. Cotton is firmer. Flour and Wheat declined, but Corn advanced.

It appears, however, that the report of a shipment to Great Britain was erroneous. Coffee was firm, but other Groceries were quiet. Freights are still inactive.

DETROIT, June 21—Receipts, 8 bbls flour; 1,755 bu wheat; 718 bu corn; 1,726 bu oats. 91,883 lbs wool. The *Advertiser* says:

The market to-day has been very quiet, very few sales having transpired. Considerable flour is daily being taken out on the Milwaukee Road, which, with the city demand, constitutes nearly the entire trade. Wheat is unchanged with the exception of No. 1 spring, which is 2c lower. Corn, oats and other articles are entirely unchanged.

WOOL AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.—The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* of the 28th says:

There is no country in the State that exceeds that of Kalamazoo in the production of fine wool, and in the pains taken to prepare fleeces for market. As a consequence our market prices are the highest, and the best consumers are the purchasers. It will not be strange if that $130,000 have already been expended in the purchase of wool of this year's clip in this village, and there is still a large quantity in the hands of the growers yet to sell at the high price for wool, but it has been paid for several lots, and we doubt not the average price for the season will be up to 40 cents. The weather has been favorable for the growth of the wool, and the fleece is not only larger but better. Present rates are slightly lower, and the range may be quoted at 35 to 44 cents.

SEEDS AT PHILADELPHIA.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

It would seem that times are never too dull for a nice bit of speculation. The past fortnight has witnessed a movement of this kind in cloverseed, and timothy. Western operators have shipped in here and swept the market of timothy at $2.75 to $3, being an advance of $1 on rates current two weeks ago. Buckwheat has alike advanced as much, and clover seed is in demand at better prices. All this comes of the alleged damage done by the June frosts. But this speculation in these seeds is a sort of periodical occurrence in Philadelphia, because this is the greatest local market for them in the Union. The central counties of Pennsylvania produce immense quantities of clover seed, all of which comes here for distribution. New Jersey also produces much, as do several counties in Maryland. Our shipments hence to Europe are consequently large, a single one last year being 7,000 bushels. New York shippers can supply themselves nowhere but here. The average quantity and value of this trad to us are believed to be fully up to the following:

Clover seed, 100,000 bush at $6	$1,130 000
Timothy seed, 25,000 bush at $3	150 000
Herds grass, 60,000 bush at $1	60,000
Total.....	$1,340,000

This city is undoubtedly the great seed mart of the Union, with an annually increasing supply. The clover seed has been powerfully stimulated by the improvements made within a few years in machines for gathering the flower of clover seed. These are so simple and certain in their operation, that the dullest field-hand cannot go wrong.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2.

FREIGHTS—Prop Globe, corn to Buffalo at 2½c and wheat at 3c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,295 brls; shipments, 3,800 brls. Market very dull and heavy. Sales were :—100 brls good Spring Extra, at $5.75 ; 50 brls Winter do at 6.00.

WHEAT—Receipts, 4,877 bu ; shipments, 16,000 bu. Wheat—No transactions. Spring—Quiet and lower. Sales were :—1,000 bu Standard at 90c for delivery on Tuesday next ; 1,000 bu at 90c for Friday next ; 7,000 bu do at 89c, for delivery next week, buyer's option ; 720 bu do at 89c ; 1,000 bu do at 88c, buyer's option ; buyer's option ; 1,000 bu do at 85c for delivery next thirty days, seller's option ; 8,000 bu do at 90c f. o. b.; 2,000 bu do at 90½c f. o. b., and 1,000 bu do at 91c f. o. b.

CORN—Receipts, 12 787 bu ; shipments, 19,400 bu. Market inactive, and 1@2c lower. Sales were :—1 50 bu No 1 at 71@c in store ; 1,300 bu do on private terms ; 1,400 bu do at 71c in store ; 300 bu do at 70c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 800 bu ; shipments, none. Market very quiet. Sales were :—300 bu No 1 in bags, at 40c ; 500 bu Rejected at 37½c on track in bags.

RYE—Nominal, at 55@56c.

BARLEY—Receipts, none. Market nominal at 60@65c.

BEANS—In good supply and nominal at 80c@1.00.

POTATOES—Receipts, 400 bu. Market dull and lower. Sales were : 300 bushels Rose at 30c ; 100 bu do at 35c ; 100 bags pinkeyes at 40c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, 16.50@17.00.

LARD—Nominal at 11@11½c.

TALLOW—In good demand at 10½@10¾c.

HIDES—Receipts 4,861 lbs. Market very here and demand good. Sales to-day were:—14 Green Salted at 9 3-4@9½ ; 10 Dry Flint at 17@17½ ; 4 Calf Skins, dry, at 17½c. Green Peltz, 1.00@1.75.

WOOL—Receipts 2,093 lbs. Market firm. Sales were—at 3 three-quarter to full blood fleece at 40c ; 300 lbs do at 39c ; 1,200 lbs mixed, part lots, at 38c ; 1,000 lbs coarse clothing quarter-blood, at 35c ; 300 lbs half-blood at 34½c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts 50 bbls. Market nominal at 25c.

ALCOHOL—30@30c ₩ gal.

BUTTER—10 kegs fair Butter at 10½c ; choice do 11c. Roll, 11@12c.

EGGS—In shi ments at 11c.

POULTRY—Chickens, 1.75@2.50 ₩ doz ; Turkeys, 8c ₩ lb.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 2 Hogs and 160 Cattle. Sales at Sherman's Yards were :

15 Cattle averaging	500 lbs	$2 90
5 " "	1150 "	3 80
5 " "	1000 "	3 60
5 " "	1060 "	4 00
5 " "	1000 "	3 75
5 " "	1-00 "	3 25
5 " "	900 "	3 25
35 Hogs, averaging	204 "	3 25
2 " "	204 "	3 25
200 Sheep, "	114 "	3 15
50 " "	114 "	3 15

Buffalo Markets.

[By TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, July 2, 6 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and ordinary upper lake brands quoted at $4.75 extra White, $4.75@5 extra Western, $5.00@5.50 double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady. Sales 5,000 bu at 90c. Corn nominally a sade easier. Oats firm. Barley dull at 60c. Rye steady at 1.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 25c per bbl ; Corn, 2c ; Wheat, 3c ; Rye to New York.

LAKE FREIGHTS—2,500 bbls flour ; 2,000 bush wheat, 70,000 corn, 700 barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—50 bbls flour ; 500 bush wheat ; 6,000 bush corn, 1,000 barley.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2.

WEATHER—This morning was warmer, but the day has been very warm and pleasant. Wind blowing fresh from the west.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO—At Buffalo, June 30, Propellers Free Banks, Pittsburgh and Rocket.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO—From Buffalo, June 30, Propellers Rocket and Mayflower; brk sunshine, and schrs. O. Culver and Metropolis.

☞ List of vessels passing through the Welland Canal, up bound to the Sault Ste Marie Lake waters. The following vessels passed the Port Colborne Lock from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 30th ult to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 29th of June :

Bound East—June 29th, brig Black Hawk ; schr. May Queen. On the 30th, schr. Kewaunee, Niagara, Petrel.

CHARGE OF PILOTS ON THE LAKES.—The Cleveland Review states that the canal steamer Ruggles will, in July, run through from New York to Cleveland with a cargo of merchandise, and return to their own Waters.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer Lady Elgin, Capt. Wilcox, cleared to-day for Outanagon. She carries a cargo of cats, four provisions, live stock, etc.

☞ PROPELLING CLEARED.—Prop Milwaukee, Capt. Hoist, of the American Transportation Co., cleared to-day for Buffalo with merchandise, pass and mds.

☞ The schr. Firecrest, Rock arrived here to-day in a very condition.—[Detroit Advertiser, 1st.

☞ Capt. Robinson, of the Forest Queen, which arrived this afternoon, reports having experienced heavy weather coming down. He further reports two vessels driven back into Milwaukee, after having lost sails on the Canada side. He did not learn their names.—[Detroit Advt., 1st.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....July 2.

Schr Traveler, Sherwood, Milwaukee, 484 brls beer, 870 bu potatoes, 100 bags oats.

Prop Chicago, Wilds, Buffalo, 82 tons mdse, 91 tons R R iron, 200 brls salt, 24 brls flour.

Prop Keokuk, Hathaway, Detroit, 50 M R ties, 65 pkgs mdse.

Prop Fountain City, Pack, Collingwood, 50 M lumber, 30 pkgs mdse.

Brig C A Hotchkiss, Williams Green Bay, 130 m lumber.

Schr John S Harvey, Mackintosh, Green Bay, 185 m lumber

Schr Mount Vernon, Hall, Manitowoc, 200 brls wood, 97 m shingles.

Schr D F Parker, Smith, Muskegon, 92 m lumber.

Schr W B Stevens, Dorr, Suttons, 111 m lumber, 4,500 Pickets, 54,000 shingles.

Schr Southerner, McKay, Holland, 50 m staves, 24 cords wood.

Schr Queen of the West, Burns, Green Bay 160 m lumber.

Schr Sarah Ann, Hall, Manitowoc, 70 cds wood.

Schr Sandusky, Anderson, Manitowoc, 60 cds wood.

Schr Sandusky, Mortimer, South Haven, 70 m lumber, 10 m shingles.

Schr Fred Kreusi, Detroit, 140 m lumber, 92 m lath.

Schr Mary Ann, Hall, Manitowoc, 70 cds wood.

Schr J Conner, Farrago, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.

Schr Sarah Ann, Hall, Manitowoc, 70 cds wood.

Schr C G Grinnell, Pike, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.

Schr Sarah Ann, Hall, Manitowoc, 110 m lumber.

Schr Emerald, Wilson, Calumet, 60 cds wood.

Schr Lucy Ann, Long, Sheboygan, 30 m timber.

Schr Lucy Ann, Long, Sheboygan, 120 cds wood.

Schr Sarah Ann, Hall, Manitowoc, 70 cds wood.

Schr Traveler, Warren, Buffalo, 350 tons coal, 700 bbls salt.

Schr S W Hole, Middleton, Oliver Mills, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Schr Charlotte Patton, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Prop Sir Wm Wallace, Stevens, Muskegon, 67 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Schr D Morton, Hoxie, Sleboygan, 80 cds wood.

CLEARED.

Prop Traveler, Milwaukee, 200 bags bran.

Prop Lady Elgin, Wilcox, Outanagon, 120 bgs Oats, 220 bgs Corn, 100 bgs Rye, 20 bgs Barley, 20 bgs Peas, 10 bgs Wheat, 11 bbls salt.

Prop Chicago, Wilds, Buffalo, 16,000 bus oats, 76 bbls pork.

Prop Milwaukee, Hoist, Buffalo, 6,000 bus Oats, 14,000 bus Corn, 1,000 bus Barley, 1,000 bus Peas.

Prop Fountain City, Pack, Collingwood, 1,500 bus oats, 2,000 bus corn, 1,000 bus barley, 1,000 bus peas.

Prop Forest Queen, Robinson, Detroit, light.

Prop Traveler, Sherwood, Milwaukee, light.

Prop Sir Wm Wallace, Stevens, Muskegon, light.

Prop Mayflower, Gardner, Detroit, light.

Prop Rocket, Mayflower, Detroit, light.

Prop Free Trade, Hall, Detroit, light.

Prop Forest Queen, Robinson, Detroit